

REPORT

OF

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 10th March 1883.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
BENGALI.					
Monthly.					
1	"Bhārat Shramajivī"	Calcutta ...	2,100	February 1883.	
Fortnightly.					
2	"Bhārat Hitaishī "	Burrisal ...	.....	
3	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	600		
4	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Ditto ...	.....	
5	"Jātiya Suhrid "	Calcutta ...	.....	
6	"Tripurá Vártávaha "	Commillah ...	.....	
Weekly.					
7	"Ananda Bazar Patriká "	Comillah ...	700	5th March 1883.	
8	"Arya Darpan "	Ditto ...	.....	9th ditto.
9	"Bangabási "	Ditto ...	.....	3rd ditto.
10	"Bártábaha "	Ditto ...	.....	3rd ditto.
11	"Bhārat Bandhu "	Calcutta ...	.....	10th ditto.
12	"Bhārat Mihir "	Mymensing ...	671	6th ditto.	
13	"Bengal Advertiser "	Calcutta ...	2,000	3rd ditto.	
14	"Bardwán Sanjivani "	Burdwan ...	296		
15	"Chāruvártá "	Sherepore, Mymensing ...	.....	4th ditto.
16	"Dacca Prakāsh "	Dacca ...	350		
17	"Dūt "	Calcutta ...	.....	2nd & 9th March 1883.
18	"Education Gazette "	Hooghly ...	745		
19	"Grāmvártá Prakāshiká "	Comercolly ...	.....	
20	"Halisahar Prakāshiká "	Calcutta ...	.....	3rd ditto.
21	"Hindu Ranjika "	Beauleah, Rájsháhye ...	200	28th Feb. & 7th ditto.	
22	"Mediní "	Midnapore ...	.....	5th ditto.
23	"Murshidábád Patriká "	Berhampore ...	487	25th February 1883.	
24	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi "	Ditto ...	.....	
25	"Navavibhākar "	Calcutta ...	850		
26	"Paridarshak "	Sylhet ...	.....	
27	"Pratikár "	Berhampore ...	275	2nd March 1883.	



No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI—concluded.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
28	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Beauleah ...	.....	1st March 1883.
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore ...	250	4th ditto.
30	"Sādhārānī"	Chinsurah ...	500	5th ditto.
31	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	500	3rd ditto.
32	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottā, 24-Perghs. ...	.....
33	"Sudhākar"	Mymensing ...	.....
34	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta ...	4,000	
35	"Srihatta Prakāsh"	Sylhet ...	440	
<i>Daily.</i>				
36	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Calcutta ...	700	2nd to 8th March 1883.
37	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	3rd to 9th ditto.
38	"Samachār Chandrikā"	Ditto ...	625	
39	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Ditto ...	500	
40	"Prabhātī"	Ditto ...	.....	3rd to 9th March 1883.
41	"Samāchār Sudhābarsan"	Ditto ...	.....
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
42	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	365	3rd March 1883.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	500	1st ditto.
44	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto ...	200	5th ditto.
45	"Uchit Baktā"	Ditto ...	.....	3rd ditto.
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Calcutta ...	250	2nd ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Akhhār-i-Darussaltanat"	Calcutta ...	.....
<i>Bi-Weekly.</i>				
48	"Amir-ul-Akhhār"	Calcutta ...	.....
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
49	"Assam Vilāsinī"	Sibsagar ...	.....
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
50	"Utkal Dīpikā"	Cuttack ...	200	17th Feb. & 24th Feb. 1883.
51	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	160	
52	"Balasore Samvad Vāhikā"	Ditto ...	125	22nd ditto.
53	"Purusottam Patrikā"	Pooree ...	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
54	"Mayurbhunj Pākshik Pātrikā"	Mayurbhunj ...	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
55	"Kshatriya Patrikā"	Patna ...	.....

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

The *Pratikár*, of the 2nd March, complains of the defects existing in the present system of administration of justice, and remarks that, if Government be not disposed to abolish court fees, it ought, at any rate, to increase the number of Judges. At present the number of Judges being small, and the number of cases which has to be disposed of being increasingly large, the ends of justice are often defeated.

PRATIKAR,
March 2nd, 1883.

Defective administration of justice.

2. The *Uchit Baklá*, of the 3rd March, contains an article headed "Who says that under Mahomedan rule there was more oppression than under British rule?"

UCHIT BAKTA,
March 3rd, 1883.

Magisterial oppression.

The writer observes that it is true that a good deal of oppression existed in the days of Mahomedan rule, but then the oppressors were few. A few only, who were high in authority, committed oppression on an extensive scale. But now there are many petty oppressors: almost every District Officer now commits acts of high-handedness. The writer then condemns the manner in which Mr. Buckland, the Magistrate of Howrah, is said to be collecting subscriptions for the purpose of constructing a Town Hall at Howrah. It is said that even force is resorted to in order to obtain subscriptions. Even the mehters (sweepers) have been compelled to pay from two to four annas in aid of the project.

3. A correspondent of the *Sulabh Samáchar*, of the 3rd March, complains of the circumstance that ryots, though they largely contribute to the revenues of

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
March 3rd, 1883.

Ryots and Rural Boards.

Government, have yet been denied the right of electing members for Rural Boards and Sub-Divisional Boards. At least thirty-five per cent of the total number of ryots might have been with advantage empowered to select members for Village Boards, and eight per cent vested with powers for selecting members for Sub-Divisional Boards. The ryots do not want to be members of any of these Boards. What they do want is that they should have a voice in the selection of members.

4. The Editor of the *Sangbad Prabhakar*, of the 3rd March, expresses his belief that the angry protests of the Anglo-Indian community against the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill will have

SANGBAD
PRABHAKAR,
March 3rd, 1883.

The Anglo-Indian community on the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code.

no effect, inasmuch as the measure has met with the approval of the respectable official class.

5. The *Prabháti*, of the 3rd March, remarks that the proposed exclusion of the Calcutta Suburban Municipalities from the privilege of electing their Chairman and Vice-Chairman is in no way calculated to further the interests of Local Self-Government. These Municipalities, by virtue of their character and importance, are in every way fit to have the right of electing their Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, a right which has been proposed to be conferred even on villagers.

PRABHATI,
March 3rd, 1883.

The Calcutta Suburban Municipalities.

6. The *Bangabási* of the 3rd March, confesses to a feeling of astonishment at the opinion which Mr. Thompson has expressed on the recent Pubna case,

BANGABASI,
March 3rd, 1883.

The Pubna case.

and asks if His Honor is now beginning, like his predecessor, Sir Ashley Eden, to appear in his true colours.

7. A correspondent of the same paper gives a somewhat minute account of the recent indigo oppression case, in which two men belonging to the indigo factory of Sahebgunge were charged with

BANGABASI.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Rajmahal.

binding one Peru Shaikh hand and foot. The case was argued before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Rajmehal. While it was being proceeded with, and the depositions were being taken, the Manager of the indigo factory, though no party to the suit, came to the Court and took his seat on the right side of the Magistrate. The case has been dismissed. The writer condemns this, and remarks that Government takes no notice of what is going on in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

BARTABAHA,
March 3rd, 1883.

8. The *Bartabaha*, of the 3rd March, observes that, let the opposition against the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure be as great as ever, it will not succeed in making Lord Ripon turn away from the grand object which His Excellency has set before himself.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
March 3rd, 1883.

9. The *Gramvarta Prakashika*, of the 3rd March, is sorry to hear that illegal cesses are being levied by a zemindar of the Pubna district from his ryots. Such acts of oppression committed by zemindars might be easily put an end to if Magistrates took notice of them on the occasion of their mofussil tours.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
March 3rd, 1883.

10. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 3rd March, makes the following comments on the Municipal Bill:—Section 14 of the Bill excludes women from the right of electing Commissioners. As most women in this country possess properties of various kinds, and pay municipal taxes, there is no reason why they should be excluded from the privilege. If it be urged against them that they do not take any interest in the matter, it may be replied that they do take interest in the matter of election. In Burdwan women have been seen at a municipal election to come to vote. There were others again who gave their votes from within their carriages. Again, men not attaining the age of 21 years have been excluded from the right of election. This limit ought to have been lowered to 18, inasmuch as a youth of 18 is in this country recognized as a major. With reference to the election of one-third of the Commissioners by Government, the Editor remarks that Government should have reserved to itself the power of selecting some only of the members of a Municipality, while for the rest the power of selection should have been left in the hands of the rate-payers. In section 17 Government has been empowered to exclude some Municipalities from the right of election. This provision, as it stands without any qualifying clause, is objectionable. The section in question should be modified to the following effect:—The elective system should not be introduced into any Municipality where the majority of the inhabitants do not wish it to be introduced. Regarding the election of Chairmen, it is desirable that all Municipalities which enjoy the elective franchise should have the power of electing their Chairmen.

HALISAHAR
PRAKASHIKA,
March 3rd, 1883.

11. The *Halisahar Prakashika*, of the 3rd March, condemns the attitude taken up by the Anglo-Indian community towards Mr. Ilbert's Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code.

HALISAHAR
PRAKASHIKA.

12. The same paper is sorry to notice that, while the representatives of zemindars and indigo-planters have been honoured with seats in the Legislative Council, no such honour has yet fallen on any representative of the ryots.

DACCA PRAKASHIKA,
March 4th, 1883.

13. The *Dacca Prakashika*, of the 4th March, is astonished at the view taken by His Honor of the late Pubna case. It is superfluous to say that

the Resolution recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor on this case has not given satisfaction to the public. The public would have been satisfied if Mr. Rattray had been acquitted by a competent Criminal Court.

14. The *Sádháraní*, of the 4th March, in an article, dwells on the necessity of conferring equal rights on

SADHARANI,
March 4th, 1883.

Rights of natives. Natives and Europeans in India. The special rights of Englishmen have only tended to make them objects of hatred in the eyes of natives, and have stood in the way of the growth of any friendly feelings between the two races. Interests of good government in India require that there should be equality among its subjects.

15. With reference to the Local Self-Government Bill, the same

SADHARANI.

Local Self-Government Bill.

paper remarks that measures ought to be taken for its wide circulation. The Bill should be translated into Bengali and widely circulated throughout the villages of Bengal. As things now stand, most men do not know what this matter of Self-Government means. Regarding Rural Boards, the Editor remarks that, if the provisions of the Bill were strictly carried out, there would be very few Union Committees in Bengal. It would be very hard to satisfy the condition that there should be 500 houses within the limits of a Union Committee. This will be clear from the following:—

The Kodale Union comprises under it four villages, in which the number of inhabited houses is only 258:—

Kodale proper	...	...	...	86
Naranapore	...	...	...	86
Kanagori	...	...	..	80
Nala Danga	...	...	...	46

The Debipore Union comprises six villages, in which the number of inhabited houses is 366. As regards the Unions of Isvarabag, Satgan, Sankha Nagara, Kola, Nasarai, Chandrahati, the number of inhabited houses within the Unions in every case falls short of 500. In this way from a careful examination it will be seen that, according to the new Bill, of 50 Unions in the sudder sub-division of Hooghly, there will be boards in 15 only. If that be the case, a tenth part only of the population of the sudder sub-division will have the benefit of Self-Government. This state of things is likely to happen in other places also. To provide against this state of things, the jurisdiction of Union Committees should be increased. The writer therefore would amend section 5 of the Bill to the following effect:—

For “and no inhabited house within any Union shall be more than four miles distant from any other inhabited house within the same Union” read “and no inhabited house within any Union shall be more than four miles distant from the usual place of sitting of such Union Committee.”

16. The *Prabháti*, of the 5th March, makes the following remarks about the recent Town Hall meeting:—

The Town Hall Meeting.

PRABHATI,
March 5th, 1883.

The Editor does not care to attach any importance to the reproaches cast on the natives by the Englishmen gathered in the Town Hall. It is true that they have no respect for natives as administrators of criminal justice. But the natives in this country need not be particularly sensitive regarding the good or bad opinions entertained respecting their character and ability by shop-keepers, smiths, and other low people of Britain. It is enough for them that

Government is on their side, and appreciates the services of natives as administrators of justice. It is true that the Europeans assembled in the Town Hall were actuated by a feeling of selfishness. But the fact is that what they considered their interest was really not so, and in defending their supposed interests they have really injured them. The Editor believes that such demonstrations on the part of the non-official members of the European community will have no effect, either on the deliberations of the Government in this country, or on the discussions in Parliament. If these men have any objection to the Bill in question, they are surely justified in holding a public meeting and discussing the subject of the Bill. But is there any reason why they should take advantage of the opportunity to abuse the natives? The effect of the meeting has been to arouse those feelings of race antagonism which Government has been endeavouring to allay.

SANGBAD PURNACHANDRODAYA,
March 5th, 1883.

17. The *Sangbad Purnachandrodaya*, of the 5th March, after meeting the charges brought against the native character by the speakers at the Town Hall with countercharges, hopes that men like Lord Ripon and others, who have made up their minds to further the interests of India, will not be influenced by such protests on the part of the Anglo-Indian community.

SOM PRAKASH,
March 5th, 1883.

18. A correspondent of the *Som Prakas* of the 5th March, complains of the inconvenience felt by the inhabitants of Satkshira owing to the inclusion of that sub-division in zillah Khulna. The subject has been noticed at length in paragraph 22 of our Report for the week ending the 10th February 1883.

Change in district jurisdiction.

SOM PRAKASH.

19. The same paper, in an article on the recent Town Hall meeting, thus examines the arguments set forth in the resolutions of the meeting at some length:—

In the first place, it is said in the resolution that, in the interests of justice the proposed amendment is uncalled for. To this the Editor remarks that the argument has no weight, inasmuch as the amendment in question is based on principles of justice alone. For what can be more unjust than that some members of a particular class of Judges will have jurisdiction over a particular class of criminals, while other members of the same class, who are in every way equal to those who have the jurisdiction in question, will be deprived thereof? If the Bill in question is passed into law, it will have the effect of putting an end to the great mischief of class legislation.

Secondly, the meeting says that the Bill when passed into law will be of no use to the natives of this country. To this it may be replied that the measure will be of immense use to them. It is because Native Judges in the mofussil are not allowed to try European British subjects that Europeans in the mofussil do what they please. These men, when they take away the lives of natives whom they regard as jackals or dogs, often escape the penalties of law. In most cases not even any enquiries are made regarding murders committed by any one of these Europeans. Now, what is the reason of all this? It is simply because these men are not tried in the mofussil. The poor complainant is put to great trouble in bringing witnesses to places where their trials are conducted. Such being the case in most instances, these men despair of justice at the hands of human Judges and prefer appealing to the Divine Judge. Now, the proposed legislation will in a great measure remove this state of things in the mofussil.

Thirdly.—The meeting says that the proposed amendment is not rendered necessary by any administrative difficulty. To this it may be replied that the step is recommended by difficulties of administration. In

the first place Government is unable to keep up an appearance of impartiality; and in the second, the high-handedness of Europeans in the mofussil is gradually on the increase.

Fourthly, it is said that neither reason nor experience is at the basis of the proposed legislation. That these two very things are at the basis of the proposed legislation is evident from what the Editor has said above.

Fifthly.—As to the rights of British subjects which the meeting has made so much of, the Editor denies that they have any special rights.

Sixthly.—The meeting says that the Bill in question, if passed into law, will take away the liberty of Europeans. The Editor does not understand the meaning of this statement; for, what is this legislation about? Laws are intended for criminals. What liberty again does the criminal possess, be he a European or a Native? He must obey the law. The very moment he is brought within the scope of law his liberty is gone. It makes no difference who it is that carries out the requirements of law. The result is the same whether the provisions of the law are carried out by a Native or by a European.

Seventhly.—It is said that if natives be armed with this new power, the security of Europeans in the mofussil will be destroyed, and the flow of European capital in this country will be checked. This objection is indeed very interesting. Those who put forth this objection say in fact that no sooner are Natives invested with the jurisdiction in question than they will throw all their law books into water, set the legal procedure at naught, and inflict punishments on Europeans in every possible way. It is curious that those men whose duty it is to act in accordance with law will, it is supposed, in case of European criminals alone, totally set that duty at naught.

Lastly, the meeting speaks of race antipathies. It is an error to suppose that the law in question will provoke race-feelings. On the other hand, if the proposed Bill be passed into law, national antipathies will disappear.

20. The same paper dwells on the inconvenience caused by the passing of the Arms Act. In villages in Bengal the use of arms is necessitated by the frequency of attacks by wild animals.

SOM PRAKASH,
March 5th, 1883.

21. The *Sangbad Prabhakara*, of the 5th March, condemns Mr. Branson for his remarks on the character of Bengalis, and charges the Chamber of Commerce with selfishness and ingratitude.

SANGBAD
PROBHAKARA,
March 5th, 1883.

22. The *Medini*, of the 5th March, refutes the argument of the Anglo-Indian community against the proposed amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code. In the course of an article on this subject, the Editor lays great stress on the Queen's Proclamation, wherein Her Majesty promised to govern India uninfluenced by any considerations of creed and colour.

MEDINI,
March 5th, 1883.

23. The same paper condemns the proceedings of the late Town Hall meeting convened by the members of the Anglo-Indian community to protest against the passing of the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.

MEDINI.

24. With reference to the opposition offered to the proposed amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 5th March, remarks that those who oppose the measure generally rely on two arguments: *First*, the proposed amendment

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
March 5th, 1883.

is calculated to bring about a rupture of good relations between the Native and the Englishman. *Secondly*, that the proposed concession will not satisfy the Native, who will go on asking for new rights. Now, to the first argument, it may be replied that, in case the supposed rupture of good feeling occurs, the fault will be on the side of the English; for the Natives only ask that which they are really entitled to. As regards the second argument, it may be said, that, if they be not satisfied, the fault is not theirs; for the riches of India, which are at present in the possession of Englishmen, really belong to the Natives. Consequently, why should they be satisfied unless everything which they are in justice entitled to be given them? In conclusion, the Editor remarks that the charge that the Hindus do not respect their foreign Sovereign is false. What is more, the Natives of this country regard Her Majesty the Queen in the light of a goddess. Let selfish Englishmen in India take care that they do not interfere by their lowmindedness with the loyal feeling which exists in the heart of the Native.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
March 5th, 1883.

25. The same paper has read with regret the decision passed by the Lieutenant-Governor in the late Pubna case. Mr. Rattray might have done his duty even without shedding any innocent blood. Again, as regards the charges laid against Azim Chowdry he might have been legally proceeded against by the Magistrate.

PRABHATI,
March 6th, 1883.

26. The *Prabhati*, of the 6th March, has read with regret the opinion which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed on the recent Pubna case. It would have been well if Mr. Rattray had been committed to the Sessions. It is not probable that Mr. Rattray, if his men had not fired on the followers of Azim Chowdry, would have incurred the penalties of the law. Azim may have committed some offence by repeatedly standing in the way of the execution of the orders of a Civil Court, but his guilt cannot justify the taking away of the life of an innocent man.

BHARAT MIHIR,
March 6th, 1883.

27. The *Bhárát Mihir*, of the 6th March, makes the following remarks on the recent Government Resolution on the Pubna case:—The real question at issue in this case was whether or not, for the purposes of maintenance of peace and enforcement of legal right, it was necessary to take away the life of a person. The Editor, so far as he has understood the facts of the case, does not think that it was necessary. It is doubtful whether the trouble would have happened at all if Mr. Rattray had acted with caution and judgment. Again, it is not reasonable to suppose that the men assembled in the house were disposed to resist even from the beginning. For, had the case been so, the men would not have fallen at the feet of Mr. Rattray and entreated him not to enter. Under such circumstances was the police justified in striking one of them? Again, when the trouble did commence, was there no other means to check it but by murder. The Lieutenant-Governor has come to the conclusion that the men were really determined to resist. If this conclusion were correct, why should they when two of them were wounded take to flight without using the muskets they carried about them?

BHARAT MIHIR.

28. The same paper dwells on the necessity of creating District Boards. His arguments in favour of this proposal are similar to those noticed before.

PRABHATI,
March 7th, 1883.

29. The *Prabháti*, of the 7th March, makes the following observations regarding the movement set on foot by the members of the European community in India against the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill:—The absurdity of the opposition on the part of the European community will be evident from the following considerations: These men, when they first began to visit this country, were given to understand

Local Self-Government.
Amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code.

that in every respect, whether in matters of law or in anything else, they should be placed on the same level with the people of India. On the occasion of granting the Charter to the East India Company for the second time, Mr. Grant, the President of the Board of Control, remarked that in case the Europeans who came out to India did not consent to be placed in the same condition with the Natives, they should not be allowed to visit India. And for that reason such power was to be delegated to the Government of India as would enable it to govern both the Native and the European, either by law or by other means, in such a manner as is calculated to bring about the amalgamation of the two nations and ultimately to make them one. Again, Sir Charles Grey, then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, remarked that, in case Englishmen be allowed to establish colonies in Indian territories, they should know for certain that they should never be allowed to enjoy any new right which the inhabitants of their adopted country do not possess, and that they should not be allowed in future to murmur against the Government on that ground. Mr. Macaulay also delivered himself to the same effect.

The authors of the present agitation ought to have pondered on these things carefully before they rose against the Government in this matter.

30. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 7th March, in an article headed

Zemindaries in Bengal.

"The cause of the decline of the zemindars as a class," makes the following remarks:—In

the first place it is not true, as has been often asserted by men who call themselves the friend of the ryot, that, before the permanent settlement of 1793, the zemindars had no sort of proprietary interest in the soil. It is clear that those who make such assertions have not read Regulation No. 2 of 1793 with attention. It is evident from that Regulation that zemindars possessed really the proprietary interest in the soil. It is true that some of the Regulations speak of rights possessed by the *khodkasta* ryot at the time of the permanent settlement; but these rights are by no means inconsistent with the proprietary rights of the zemindar. Again, the so-called friends of the ryot say that since the time of the permanent settlement zemindars have been able to obtain large profits from their estates. But do the men that speak thus ever think of the trouble and expense to which the zemindars had been put before they were able to draw those large profits? It is generally believed by men who are indifferent to the interests of both the ryot and the zemindar, that the passing of Act X of 1859 has given birth to hostile feelings between the zemindar and the ryot. Had the Government not passed the Act in question, but devised other means for establishing peace between the two and kept close to the Regulations then in force, there would not have been any unsatisfactory relations between landlord and tenant. That zemindars have degenerated as a class is to be ascribed to the passing of Act X of 1859. The proposed legislation (the Rent Bill) is sure to destroy the good relations which have been established after years of trouble and discord.

31. The *Utkal Dipika*, of the 17th February, says:—The number

Patsalas and Government.

of patsalas in the Cuttack district exceeds the number of patsalas in many districts in

Bengal. The system of instruction is not, however, satisfactory. Generally boys begin to learn at five years of age, and go on with their studies until they are thirteen. When they leave school they are able to read and write and have some knowledge of arithmetic. For the eight years they are under the tuition of the Abdhans, no regard is paid to their health, nor do they entertain any feeling of respect for the Abdhans. The punishment inflicted on the scholars almost exceeds that to which prisoners in jail are subjected. It is very necessary that these abuses should be remedied. Now that the

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
March 7th, 1883.

UTKAL DIPIKÁ,
February 17th, 1883.

patsalas are receiving the attention of Government good results may be expected. The Editor is not opposed to higher education, nevertheless it is true that in the present state of things Government aid is necessary in order to improve the system of education. The Abdhans of many of the patsalas receive a salary of from Rs. 4 to 5 per mensem. The pupils are examined and according to merit receive, as do the Abdhans, a reward in the shape of rupees, books and a testimonial. This is a good arrangement. To examine and inspect the patsalas there are five Sub-Inspectors and under them 24 pundits. These are entrusted with the management of 4,000 patsalas and have to instruct 4,000 Abdhans in regard to the educational rules. They have also to examine 40,000 scholars and distribute in prizes Rs. 22,000. In reality the responsibility of instructing 40,000 scholars rests upon 29 officials, a number which is utterly inadequate to so vast a work. For the 600 scholars who yearly pass the examination there are only 27 scholarships—a much smaller number than there should be. The same state of things exists in Puri and Balasore.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
February 17th, 1883.

32. The same paper thus comments on the conduct of the Native Commissioners of the Cuttack Municipality:—

Municipal Commissioners of Cuttack.

If our readers will compare the independent action of the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality with the proceedings of the Commissioners of this Municipality, they will see that the latter from the first have been destitute of independence and courage. They are merely the submissive and bought servants of the sahibs. It is true there are three or four independent members, but they, because of their independence, are not in favour. The majority of the Commissioners have never yet consulted their duty, but for their own selfish interests, and to obtain the Chairman's favour, have blindly sided with him. We cannot imagine when this hateful spirit will be eradicated.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

33. A correspondent of the same paper states that at present small-pox is very prevalent in killah Khoordah.

An appeal for medical aid.

Hundreds have fallen victims to the scourge.

If those in authority will send a doctor many lives may yet be preserved.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
February 24th, 1883.

34. The same paper, of the 24th February, says: It is a matter of rejoicing that the post of Uriya Translator to Government has been conferred upon a

Government Uriya Translatorship.

Uriya gentleman. Baboo Chaturbhuj Putnaik is one of the first batch of Uriyas who have obtained the B. A. degree, and the Commissioner has done right in recognizing his claims.

35. The same paper makes the following observations regarding the amended clauses of the Criminal Procedure

Amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Code:—Our readers will see that jurisdiction over Europeans will only be given to Cove-

ranted Native Magistrates, &c. Though our hope in regard to this measure is not fully realized, we are yet pleased to observe the caution with which Lord Ripon is disposed to perform this difficult work. In truth, opposition to this Bill has been evoked both in India and England. Even the *Times*, the leading English paper, has joined the opposition. There are some who consider this action of Lord Ripon's so injurious as to think that he ought to be recalled. We believe that those that are of this opinion are people of limited capacity, and that generous and discriminating Englishmen with one voice will say that the distinction between Natives and Europeans in courts of law ought not to be maintained. It is the glory of English rule that in Courts of Justice all persons should be placed on a footing of equality and made subject to the same laws. From the English we have learnt this. That Englishmen should, through foolish

pride, tarnish the glory of their race would be unseemly and unwise. The object of Lord Ripon in proposing the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code is as much to preserve the glory of the English as to secure justice to the people of India. He is therefore deserving of the praise of both.

26. The *Balasore Saptahik Sambad Patriká*, of the 22nd February,

BALASORE SAPTANIK
SAMBAD PATRIKA,
February 22nd, 1883.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Bhadruck.

says:—We have heard with pleasure that Mr. Ricketts is a very good and merciful man, and very popular with the ryots. In mixing

with the people he has from the first made no distinction between the conqueror and the conquered. He always looks with kindness upon the ryots and upon his subordinates. His partner is of the same noble disposition. We are specially pleased to hear that she takes great interest in the Bhadruck girls' school. It is very desirable that officials in the mofussil should possess qualities similar to those possessed by Mr. Ricketts.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 10th March 1883.

